

By Telegraph.

Cable Despatches.

Rome, December 9.—Another one of the French regiments left this city yesterday, on its return to France.

Paris, December 9.—The *Paris*, of this morning, announces that the convention on the subject of the Papal debt, the provisions of which have been for a long time under discussion, has been formally signed.

St. Petersburg, December 9.—An imperial ukase has been issued, declaring all relations of Russia with the Pope of Rome abrogated, and annulling all special laws of the Empire which have heretofore been made in accordance with such relations.

LONDON, December 9.—The Egyptian Council has passed an address, endorsing the officials of the Viceroy in Egypt for their zeal, courage and ability in subduing the Candia revolt.

Despatches from Candia state that the Cretans are submitting to the power of the Turks, all means of further resistance having been exhausted.

The report that the Cretans had blown up a convent garrisoned by Turkish troops, is confirmed, but the loss of life amongst the Turks was small.

LONDON, December 8.—Evening.—Consols firmly held to-day, at 88½/100. Five-twentyies 69½/100.

BRANKFURT, December 8.—Five-twentyies very steady in this market, at 75½/100 cash and short credit.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Evening.—Breadstuffs closed heavy. Wheat offered at 1d. decline for central, and corn at 39s. 6d. for handsome American white.

LONDON, December 8.—The Fenian troubles in Ireland are evidently assuming still more alarming proportions, as it is reported here to-day that in addition to the troops already despatched to that island, two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave immediately for the scene of disturbance.

PARIS, December 8.—*La France* newspaper, of this morning, asserts that Maximilian has telegraphed to some of the physicians attending to the Empress Carlotta to meet him at Gibraltar by the middle of December.

EDINBURGH, December 8.—In spite of repeated denials which have been made on both sides, the *Scotsman* to-day reiterates the statement that there has been some trouble in the British Cabinet, and insists that Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, threatened to resign his post unless the Government accepted the Reform Bill, which is liberal in its provisions. The *Scotsman*, however, adds that Lord Derby yielded to the cogent demands thus made for a more liberal policy on the part of his administration, and by this action a ministerial crisis was avoided.

LONDON, December 10.—Noon.—The *Times*, in an editorial this morning, says the Fenians have been fairly checked, and that it would be madness on their part to attempt a rebellion.

Cardinal Cullen urges the Irish people to obedience to law and the avoidance of all secret societies.

Arrests still continue to be made, and more artillery will leave for Ireland soon.

PARIS, December 10.—The new Minister to the United States, M. Berthemy, sailed for New York on Saturday.

Rome, December 10.—Some of the French troops are still here, and will remain until the end of December.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—Noon.—Cotton market opens active, at Saturday's prices; the sales to-day promise to reach 16,000 bales—middling uplands 14d.

LONDON, December 10.—Noon.—Consols 88½. Five-twentyies 71½.

MANCHESTER, December 10.—The *Examiner* follows the *Times*, and calls for an early and satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims. It believes the popular voice is strongly in favor of an amicable adjustment.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—The cotton market opens steady and firm, with a very general inquiry. The sales will probably exceed 12,000 bales—middling upland 14½d.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—1 P. M.—Cotton brokers report an active market to-day, at full prices, though not notably higher. Sales thus far reach 15,000 bales. Stock of American cotton very light.

News Items.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The friends of Colorado and Nebraska are making zealous efforts for the admission of these two new States into the Union. Sumner and several other Senators continue to oppose the measure, for the reason that their respective constitutions exclude black men, though few in number, in the elective franchise.

Leading Republicans openly avow that some of the pending measures of legislation are designed to enable Congress to regulate appointments and other public matters, irrespective of the President—depending upon their two-thirds majority to defeat all his vetoes.

Several of the Congressmen elect from the South talk about immediately returning home, there being no prospect of their admission.

The joint Committee on Reconstruction having been revived, they will commence work this week. One of the first things to be considered by them will be with reference to the political condition of the Southern States and the propriety of reconstructing them.

Lorenzo Sherwood, late of Texas, appeared in the opening of the United States Supreme Court, this morning, and requested permission from Gov. Hamilton and himself, to re-argue the constitutionality of the law prescribing the test oath. Permission was given to file a motion, in pursuance of his request, with the Clerk.

New York, December 9.—The steamer *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, has arrived here, bringing \$1,263,113 in treasure.

Several notabilities attached to the Maximilian Government, arrived yesterday by the steamer *Manhattan*, from Vera Cruz; among them, the British Minister and staff, on their way back to England.

The Royal Insurance Company, of this city, was robbed this morning of Government bonds valued at over \$100,000.

Baltimore, Md., December 10.—800 men were thrown out of employment by the burning of the Woolen Company's Dye House last night.

Panama dates to the 2d have been received by the *Rising Star*. There was much talk in Chili of making war on Spain. The allied squadron is still at Valparaiso; it has been ordered to go to sea, and it is believed the destination is Manila—to intercept, if possible, some of the Spanish vessels that put in for repairs after the defeat at Callao.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Valparaiso on the night of the 8th November; no damage.

There is but little of interest from Peru. The dictator seems to be conducting the affairs of that Republic with great ability. Col. Balton and other expatriated Peruvians have taken up their residence in Santiago.

The cyclone, which was reported to have been captured by the Spaniards, arrived at Valparaiso on the 5th.

Fortress Monroe, December 8.—The mail steamer *Thomas Kelso*, which left Baltimore yesterday afternoon on her usual trip to Norfolk, with one hundred and forty passengers and a large amount

of freight, exploded her boiler at 3 o'clock this morning, three miles North of Wolf Trap Light, while the passengers were all asleep. A scene of rushing confusion ensued, the passengers rushing everywhere to escape the quantity of steam which spread over the vessel, scalding many. Intelligence of the disaster reached Cherrystone, where assistance was telegraphed for to Norfolk, and by the arrival of a steamer the passengers were taken to that place, where the wounded received treatment. As far as can be ascertained up to this hour, three colored firemen were killed, and the chief engineer, Captain Crane, and others of the crew, besides several passengers were badly scalded. Many others received slight scalds.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Wade reported, from the Committee on Territories, a bill to admit Nebraska, and introduced a bill to admit Colorado, which latter was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported with amendments, the bill introduced by Mr. Williams, on the first day of the session, in regard to the term of office. It prohibits removal without the consent of the Senate, &c. Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he should call up this bill on Thursday.

Mr. Conner introduced a bill to grant aid in the construction of the San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up on motion of Mr. Morrill. Mr. Trumbull having previously tried and failed, to call up the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President.

In the House, under the call of States for bills, the following were introduced and referred: Mr. Ward, of New York, introduced a bill to guarantee a republican form of government. Mr. Barling—A bill granting the right to land the Submarine Cable of the American Atlantic Telegraph Company. By Mr. Rogers—A bill to repeal the neutrality laws.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—It is not true, as telegraphed hence, that the Supreme Court has made a rule dispensing with the test oath. It is still administered.

The United States Consul, at Vera Cruz, reports to the State Department, that Maximilian was to leave Orizaba, on the 8th November, for the city of Mexico, and that his mission was likely to be regarded in a friendly manner by the French troops of that Republic.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Rollins, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill making heads of mechanical departments at the various navy yards subject to the approval of the Senate.

Mr. Elliot introduced a resolution, directing the Secretary of War, to communicate information in reference to the Norfolk riot, of the 16th April, 1866, and as to the imprisonment, in Georgia, of Rev. Wm. Fincher, a missionary to the freedmen.

Mr. Perham introduced a resolution calling for information as to pensioners in rebel States.

Mr. Kelly introduced a resolution declaring that the proposition that the war debt of the country should not be extinguished by the generation that contracted it, is not sanctioned by sound principles of national economy, and does not meet the approval of this House. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Spaulding introduced a resolution directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of proposing a joint resolution, declaratory of the purpose of Congress to admit the rebellious States on the ratification by them of the constitutional amendment, and the establishment of a republican form of government.

Mr. Hart introduced a resolution, calling on the President for information as to all pardons granted by General Grant, since September, 1865, that John H. Surratt, implicated in the Lincoln assassination, had escaped from Canada to Europe. Months elapsed before he could be properly identified for arrest, which was accomplished early this month, in Alexandria, Egypt. A person who crossed the Atlantic with Surratt makes affidavit that Surratt acknowledged his own as well as his mother's complicity in the assassination.

The President has replied to a resolution of the House, asking whether any portion of the Mexican territory has been occupied by United States troops; and if so, by what authority and for what purpose.

Select committees were announced as follows: On New Orleans riot—Elliot, Shellberger and Campbell. On murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina—Pike, Farnsworth and Cooper. On Southern Railroads—Maynard, McClung, Mercer.

In the Senate, quite a lengthy discussion ensued on the suffrage bill, particularly on the class disfranchised—those citizens who have to join the Confederate cause. This prohibition was strenuously opposed by Wilson of Massachusetts, among others, who said it was too small a matter to make a difficulty about. Mr. Cowan said that every citizen of the District who joined the Confederate arms was guilty of treason; he did not apply this to the people of the Southern States; but here there was no doubt of the form of Government, and no one could doubt where his allegiance was due. He moved to extend the privilege of the bill to females, and contended if negroes had the right to vote, women had also. Adjourned without a vote on the amendment.

In the House, Mr. Bingham introduced a bill to legalize all proclamations after the fourth of March, 1861, and before the first of December, 1865, respecting martial law, military trials by courts, military commissions and the arrest, imprisonment and trial of prisoners charged with participation in the late rebellion against the United States, or aiders and abettors thereof.

The committee on reconstruction have before them a bill providing that Chief Justice Chase shall appoint for each of the Southern States a Provisional Governor, and all other territorial machinery, and providing regulations for holding conventions for the adoption of constitutions, securing to all men their rights, irrespective of color.

Market Reports.

New York, December 10.—Noon.—Money active, at 6. Gold 137½. Exchange 94½/100. Flour 10½/100. Wheat market dull and drooping. Corn 10½/100. Oats 1c. better for State. Pork a shade easier—old mess \$20.15; new \$20.75. Lard steady, at 11½/100. Cotton quiet, at 32½/100 for middling uplands.

7 P. M.—Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 2,800 bales—uplands 33; Orleans 31½/100. Flour dull and 10½/100; lower; sales 69,000

barrels—State \$7.40/100; Southern dull and drooping, at 10.75/100. Wheat opened dull, but closed rather more steady; sales 14,200 bushels. Corn 10½/100. Oats 1c. better—mixed Western \$1.11/100; sales 61,000 bushels. Spirits turpentine 61½/100. Rosin 41½/100. Gold 37½.

New Orleans, December 10.—Cotton firm; sales of 4,000 bales—low middlings 29½/100; middlings 31. Super. flour \$1.1. Corn 11½/100. Sugar dull—fair 94. Molasses lower—fair 50. Gold 37½/100.

Legislature of South Carolina.

Saturday, December 8, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m. Mr. Buist presented the memorial of sundry agents of insurance companies resident in the city of Charleston, praying modification of the laws as to licensing insurance agencies in this State. Also, the petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Charleston, and of sundry wharf-owners, for the establishment of a river police.

Mr. Thomson introduced a bill to enlarge and amend the insolvent debtors Act. Mr. J. H. Williams introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Newberry.

A bill to make certified copies evidence, received the third reading, and its title was changed to an Act.

A bill to protect the property of married women from the debts, contracts and liabilities of the husband, and to secure their separate estates in the same, was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to provide for docketing constitutional cases in the Court of Errors, was discussed until 3.30 p. m., when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 11 a. m., and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Reynolds.

Mr. Duryea submitted the memorial of certain citizens of Charleston, praying alteration in the laws of the State regulating insurance agencies.

Mr. Walker submitted the memorial of the Commissioners of the Poor for Chester District, praying for an appropriation.

A bill after the sittings of the Courts of Law within the Eastern Circuit, was read the third time, and its title changed to an Act.

Mr. Benbow introduced a bill to incorporate the Manning Cemetery Company.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill to renew and amend the charter of the town of Beaufort.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to incorporate the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company. Adjourned.

Financial.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a full and clear exhibit of the financial condition of the country. Speaking of the necessity of the rehabilitation of the Southern States, he says:

"In alluding to this subject, the Secretary feels that he steps upon dangerous ground, and that he may be charged with introducing a political topic in a financial report; but, in his opinion, there is no question now before the country more important in its bearing upon our finances than the political and consequently industrial status of the Southern States. Embracing, as they do, one-third part of the richest lands of the country, and producing articles of great value for home use and for exportation to other countries, their position with regard to the General Government cannot remain unsettled, and their industrial pursuits cannot continue to be seriously disturbed, without causing such a diminution of the production of their great staple as must necessarily affect our revenues, and render still more unsatisfactory than they now are our trade relations with Europe. As long as the present anomalous condition of these States continues—so long as they have no participation in the Government to the support of which they are compelled to contribute—it is idle to expect that their industry will be restored or their productions increased. On the contrary, there is reason to apprehend that until harmonious relations again exist between the Federal Government and these States, the condition of their industrial interests will become day by day more uncertain and unsatisfactory. There will be no real prosperity in these States, and consequently no real prosperity in one-third part of the United States, until all possess again equal privileges under the Constitution. Can the nation be regarded as in a healthy condition when the industry of so large a portion of it is deranged? And can the labor question at the South be settled as long as the political status of the South is unsettled? Can the national credit be elevated and the public debt be rapidly reduced unless the Southern States shall largely contribute to the public revenues? And can such contributions be relied upon as long as they remain in their present disfranchised condition? Will the tax-payers of the North continue to be patient unless their burdens of taxation can be lessened by being equally shared by the people of the South? Regarded thus as a purely financial question, the relation of these States to the Federal Union is an exceedingly interesting and important one, and as such it demands the calm and careful consideration of Congress."

A correspondence has been going on for two weeks past between Secretary Seward and Sir Frederick Bruce, concerning the execution of the Fenian prisoners in Canada. It is said that while Sir Frederick is willing to give verbal assurances that the execution shall not take place, Mr. Seward is inclined to demand a written pledge, and in the views of the legation this is evidently to stir up trouble with England.

The Memphis Commercial says that a member of the recent Presbyterian General Assembly, in Memphis, fell among thieves, was drugged and robbed of \$300.

A Northern paper says: "Charles Sumner, the apostle of negro freedom, threatens that 'we will correct the temper of the South, if we have to rule them by laws as severe as England passed against the Irish Catholics.' Notwithstanding the terrible and bloody laws passed by England against the Catholics of Ireland, during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth, even to that of James I, not over sixty Irish embraced the Protestant religion in all that long time, so we are told by the Abbe Geoghegan, though Ireland contained over two millions of inhabitants. That is an illustration of the benefit of cruel laws. None but madmen or fools ever attempted to correct temper by cruelty. And then, is it any of our business what the temper of the South is? Under our Constitution, we cannot legislate to 'correct temper.' If we could, it would be a blessed thing to pass an act to correct the brutal temper of the radicals in Congress. The only bad temper shown anywhere in the United States is here in the North. The only enemies to the restoration of the Union are here."

THE NEW ALABAMA SENATOR ELECT. The new United States Senator elect from Alabama, John Anthony Winston, is a native of Madison County, Alabama, and is fifty years of age. He was on the Douglas electoral ticket for the State at large, and lent the force of his intellect and influence to the success of the presidential candidate of his choice. He was opposed to secession, but on the secession of his native Alabama, he acquiesced, and went with his State. On the cessation of hostilities he accepted the arbitration of the sword, and has ever since given his allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. He was a member of the State Convention in 1865, to restore his State to the Union.—*New York Evening Post.*

The points in Secretary Welles' report of the Naval Department can be presented in a few words. There are 115 vessels in commission, mounting an aggregate of 1,029 guns. The number of vessels laid up is 278, carrying in all 1,351 guns. The total amount of appropriations asked for is \$23,568,436.16. The various squadrons are on duty on their respective cruising grounds. The Secretary believes that the recent voyage of the *Monadnock* to the Pacific has demonstrated the seaworthiness of the monitors. He wants more ship houses, dry docks, &c.; thinks that a new stock of ship timber should be procured by the Government, and favors the acceptance of League Island as a depot for the monitors.

NOT TO BE HUNG.—We have been informed by Sheriff Shumate, that the sentences of Ned Williams and Marion Walker, freedmen, for burglary, have been commuted from death to close confinement in the Penitentiary at hard labor for seven years. The sentences of Phillis Williams and Caroline Williams, freedwomen, for the murder of Isham Williams, freedman, have also been commuted, the former to be confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary for two years, and the latter at hard labor during her natural life.—*Greenville Enterprise.*

The New York *World's* Dublin correspondence, under date of November 31, says: A reward of one thousand pounds has been offered for the arrest of James Stephens. There is a perfect stagnation in commercial circles. Trade is at a standstill. The potato crop, it is alleged, will be a failure, and everything goes to prove that if something is not done for Ireland during the coming year, the country will present a picture of misery and poverty even worse than in previous years.

It is stated that quite an active movement has begun in England in favor of allowing the laboring class, who are hard at work all the week, an opportunity of enjoying themselves at cricket and other athletic sports on Sunday afternoon, the mornings being spent in church. This movement for the benefit of the laboring people is said to be headed by Arch-deacon Dennison, and is supported by many people of high religious standing.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.—It has been resolved by the Society of Alumni of the Virginia Military Institute, that a "memorial chapel" should be erected, in the centre of which shall be a marble statue of Stonewall Jackson, and on the walls, tablets commemorating those scholars of the Institute who fell in the war just closed. Busts of Gens. Rhodes and Garland and Col. Crutchfield will also be placed in it.

The masonic jewels belonging to St. John's Lodge, at Newark, N. J., were stolen last week. These jewels have a historic value. They were used by Gen. John L. Cummings, who was Master of the lodge before the Revolution. They were also loaned during the war to the Army Lodge, at Morristown, presided over by Washington, and were used on the initiation of Lafayette.

We are glad to learn that the Roswell Manufacturing Company, Georgia, is again under way. Gen. A. J. Hansell, of Marietta, is President of the Company. The Roswell mills were in days past among the best in the State, if not the best. Its woolen goods were of a pure quality, and much sought after.

O. B. Duke, a notorious free-booter and murderer, and who was at one time a captain in the Federal army, was arrested at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, a few days ago, and is now in prison at Louisville. He is known to have been guilty of the murder of six men.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says, in his despatch of the 3d: "Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, who, last session, supported the Administration, announces that hereafter he will be found in opposition to its head and policy."

"J. N." VISITS PRESIDENT DAVIS. On Thursday, the erratic person styling himself "the immortal J. N.," succeeded in getting into Carroll Hall, to see Mr. Davis, but was ordered out before he had exchanged many words with the prisoner.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The feeling is strengthening daily in diplomatic circles, that the administration is bent upon forcing its policy upon the country through a foreign war."

The number of deaths in Cincinnati from all causes, during the month of November, was 499. Of these, 167 were from cholera. As 441 persons died from this disease in October, the decrease will be seen to be very marked.

Mr. Seward and the President, it is said, differ in their foreign policies, and the Secretary disclaimed to M. de Montholon any responsibility for the language of the message in regard to the action of France.

[New York Tribune.]

A destructive fire occurred at Eufaula, Alabama, on the 27th ult. Among the property destroyed was nearly the entire material of the *Eufaula News*. The total loss was about \$100,000.

A bill has been under consideration in the Georgia Legislature, looking to the establishment of common schools for whites and blacks throughout the State, and will probably be passed.

Despatches from Memphis say: "Business is very dull; there has not been a single sale on 'Change for ten days. Merchants seem to fear a grand tumble in the price of everything, and are afraid to buy."

At the recent meeting of the Board of trustees of the South Carolina University, Mr. Sachtleben was elected to fill the new Professorship of Modern Languages and Literature.

Sister Mary Augustin, Superioress of the Order of the "Sisters of Mercy," in Macon, Georgia, died in that city yesterday, after a brief illness.

Good fat beef is selling at Lynchburg at four cents per pound—pork at nine cents. Corn is seventy-five cents per bushel, with a prospect for a still further decline.

COLUMBIA Wholesale Prices Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY FISHER & LOWRANCE.

APPLES—Per bushel	\$1 75
BAGGING—Gunny, per yard	38
Dundee	35
BALE ROPE—Manilla, per lb.	25
N. Y. or West, per lb.	20/23
BACON—Hams, per lb.	20/23
Sides	20/23
Shoulders	20
BUTTER—Northern, per lb.	50
Country	35
BRICKS—Per 1,000	7 00
COTTON YARN—Per bunch	2 50/2 75
COTTON—Ordinary, per lb.	25
Middling	38
CANDLES—Sperm, per lb.	40/50
Adamantine	30
Tallow	20
COFFEE—Rio, per lb.	30/33
Laguayra	40
Java	25
CHEESE—English Dairy, per lb.	25
Skimmed	20
CORN—Per bushel	1 60/1 75
FLOUR—Super, per bbl.	12 00
Extra Family	18 00
HAY—Northern, per cwt.	2 00
Eastern	2 50
HIDES—Dry, per lb.	15
Green	8
INDIGO—Carolina	1 25
LARD—Per lb.	20/25
LUMBER—Boards, per 100 ft.	1 50
Shingles, per 1,000	70
LIME—Per bbl.	1 25
MOLASSES—Cuba, per gallon	1 25
New Orleans	8 00
Sugar House	1 00
NAILS—Per keg	1 00
ONIONS—Per bushel	1 00
OIL—Kerosene, per gallon	1 00
Terebene	1 00
Sperm	1 75
PEAS—Per bushel	2 00
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel	1 00
Sweet	1 00
RICE—Carolina, per bushel	10 00
East India	9 00
SPECIE—Gold	1 35
SALT—Liverpool, per sack	3 50
Tobacco	15/20
SOAP—Per bar	20
SUGAR—Crushed, per lb.	20
Powdered	20
Brown	15/20
SPIRITS—Alcohol, per gallon	6 00
Cognac Brandy	9 00
Domestic	3 00
Holland Gin	8 00
American	4 00
Jamaica Rum	6 00
N. E.	50
Bourbon Whisky	3 00
Monongahela	5 00
Rectified	3 00
STARCHE—Per lb.	15
TEA—Green, per lb.	1 50
Black	1 00
TOBACCO—Chewing, per lb.	30/100
Smoking	60/75
VINEGAR—Wine, per gallon	75
Cider	75
French	1 50
WINE—Champagne, per basket	25/35 00
Port, per gallon	4 50
Sherry	5 00
Madeira	5 00

MEATS—Pork, per lb. 15 || Beef | 12½/15 |
Mutton	12
POULTRY—Turkeys, per pair	3 00
Ducks	1 00
Chickens	75
Geese	1 25

Head Centre Stephens is reported to be in France, directing thence the operations of the Brotherhood. It is said privateers are ready to prey on British commerce, and that a demonstration against Canada, this time under Stephens' control, will soon be made.

Large numbers of applications of pardons, both of convicted criminals and participants in the rebellion, continue to be received at the Attorney-General's office. Very few of the former and none of the latter are granted of late.

OFFICIAL AS TO GEN. SEDGWICK.—The *National Republican*, of yesterday, says that if it shall turn out that Gen. Sedgwick has demanded the surrender of Matamoros, he will be "summarily relieved."

Auction Sales.

Household and Durable Furniture.

By LEVIN & PEIXOTTO.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at the house corner of Sumter and Lady streets, formerly known as the Gracey house. All the FURNITURE in said house, consisting in part of:

Mahogany and Cane Chairs, Sofas, Ottomans, Extension Table, large and very superior, Tea and Side Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, What-Nots, Marble-top Washstands, Cotton, Hair and Moss Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, Pictures, Crockery, Glassware, Ewers and Basins, Britannia Dish Covers, Piano, Sewing Machine, cased in mahogany, complete, &c. Dec 9

Carolina copy.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural black or brown. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. Beware of a counterfeit. Dec 11 ly

\$100 REWARD!

WE will pay the above sum for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party who caused the burning of our store-house and stable.

CALMAN & KREUDER.

Columbia, Dec. 11, 1866. Dec 11 6

Independent Fire Engine Company.

A MEETING of the members will take place THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 11th instant, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By order of the President. Dec 11 1 G. T. BERG, Secretary.

Bacon, Flour, Rice.

THREE THOUSAND lbs. prime WESTERN CLEAR SIDES. 1,000 lbs. prime BACON STRIPS. 2,000 " " SHOULDERS. 1,0